

Brooke T. Paup, *Chairwoman*
Catarina R. Gonzales, *Commissioner*
Tonya R. Miller, *Commissioner*
Kelly Keel, *Executive Director*

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

March 20, 2026

Mr. Gene Shull, President
Oak Hollow Property Owners Association, Inc. (OHPOA)
P.O. Box 7015
Tyler, Texas 75711

**Subject: TCEQ Dam Safety Inspection for:
Inventory No. TX07227 - Oak Hollow Dam
Smith County**

Dear Mr. Shull,

We wanted to extend our appreciation for allowing the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety staff to visit the above-mentioned dam on April 22, 2025, as part of the TCEQ regular inspection schedule. We realize that some time has passed between the inspection and the delivery of this report, and we apologize for the delay in our response. We have completed our inspection report and have enclosed a copy of the inspection report for your reference. The primary items of concern found for the dam are summarized below.

The above referenced Oak Hollow Dam, a small size earthen dam, was inspected by TCEQ staff as part of the TCEQ regular inspection schedule. The dam was found in overall fair condition. Several items of concern included: a low spot near the left end of the crest, exposed tree roots and minor benching along the upstream shoreline, dense tree growth along the downstream slope, an erosion gully along the edge of the crest and downstream interface, deteriorated spillway headwall structure, erosion damage just to the left of the spillway outlets, the unknown operational condition of the low flow system, and a 24-inch diameter pipe along the downstream channel that was partially obstructed by accumulated silt.

Other non-inspection related items of concern included the need to finalize and submit an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), prepare an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan, and evaluate and update the hydraulic adequacy of the dam.

Please review the enclosed inspection report and provide our office with a written plan of action by **May 15, 2026**, that addresses each recommendation in the report. It is understood that certain proposed corrective actions require time and your written

Oak Hollow Dam
Smith County
Page 2
03/20/2026

response for these specific requirements/recommendations may be limited to notifying us of your timeframe to address the areas of concern or to secure the services of a Licensed Texas Professional Engineer (PE). Please also be aware that any engineering reports or plans developed should be reviewed and approved by the TCEQ prior to construction.

The TCEQ appreciates your assistance in these areas. Your efforts will minimize the owner's liability by reducing the threat to downstream life and property. If you would like to discuss this in further detail, please feel free to contact me at 512-239-0441 or by email at Jose.Ayala@tceq.texas.gov or contact David Trujillo at 512-239-5062.

Sincerely,



Jose J. Ayala
Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division MC-177

Enclosures: Oak Hollow Dam Safety Inspection Report
EAP Comment Letter (June 1, 2012)

Bryan W. Shaw, Ph.D., *Chairman*
Carlos Rubinstein, *Commissioner*
Toby Baker, *Commissioner*
Zak Covar, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

June 1, 2012

Michael Lucas, P.E.
Aqua Terra Engineering Consultants
2249 Ridge Road
Rockwall, Texas 75087

Subject: Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227
Emergency Action Plan - Comment Letter #1

Dear Mr. Lucas:

On March 15, 2011, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety Section received your draft Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the Oak Hollow Dam. With this submission, you have met the requirement to provide an EAP to the TCEQ for review. However, we have some comments and recommended changes that must be addressed before the EAP is considered acceptable by the TCEQ.

The following is a summary of our comments on your draft EAP and recommended changes.

1. Notification Flowchart

- Replace the TCEQ Dam Safety Program information with the following:
TCEQ Dam Safety Program
Daytime: (512) 239-0326
After Hours: (888) 777-3186
- In addition to the phone numbers listed, provide 24-hour contact information (mobile phone number, after hours phone number, etc.) for all contacts.
- Under "Observer," please state the title of the primary and backup listed (Oak Hollow Property Owner, Owner's Engineer, etc.)
- Under "Current Downstream Residents," please add the note "See Inundation Map." Due to the large number of downstream residents, it is not necessary to list the names and phone numbers of each downstream resident in the flowchart or in an attachment to the EAP. However, a paragraph should be included in the "Responsibilities for Notification" section indicating that a list of affected downstream residents exists, the person responsible for maintaining and utilizing the list, and the method of notification. If an automated emergency notification system will be utilized (ex. Reverse 911, CodeRED), indicate the type of system to be used and who is responsible for: (a) delineating the inundation/evacuation area, (b) providing the inundation/evacuation area (database, GIS layer, etc.) to the automated system call center, (c) executing the automated system during an emergency.

2. Dam Ownership

- The EAP refers to "Lake Hollow Property Owners" and "Oak Hollow Property Owners" as owners of the dam. Please clarify who owns the dam and update all sheets as necessary.

3. Possible Emergency Conditions

- The last sentence on page 9 states "Contact the TCEQ Dam Safety Office for determinations of dam conditions." TCEQ Dam Safety can provide guidance in

P.O. Box 13087 • Austin, Texas 78711-3087 • 512-239-1000 • tceq.texas.gov

assessing the emergency condition classification, but the final determination should come from the owner's engineer. Please clarify.

4. Implementation

- Under the subheading "8.1 Plan Maintenance," please include the following regarding the annual EAP update:
"The [Owner] will review and complete all items on the Annual EAP Evaluation Checklist in Tab 7. After the annual update is complete, a new Approval and Implementation sheet will be attached and the annual update will be documented on the Plan Review and Update sheet in Tab 6."

If revisions to the EAP are made as a result of the annual update, such changes will be recorded on the Log Sheet of Changes form at the front of the report. A copy of the updated portions of the EAP will be sent to TCEQ and all individuals listed on the Distribution List. If the EAP was reviewed and revisions were not required, the [Owner] will submit written notification to the TCEQ that no updates to the EAP have been adopted or implemented."

5. Approval and Implementation Sheet

- If you have not already done so, please provide a copy of the draft EAP to the local Emergency Management Coordinators for review. A signed copy of the Approval and Implementation Sheet does not need to be submitted at this time, but will be required after the comments have been addressed and the EAP is finalized.

6. Inundation Map

- Please provide the HEC-RAS model used in the creation of the Inundation Map for separate review.

7. Additional Information

- TCEQ Dam Safety has updated the EAP guidelines as of March 2012. Feel free to reference our new Guidelines for Preparing Emergency Action Plans for Dams in Texas which is available on the TCEQ website:
<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/field/damsafetyprog.html>

Please review the comments and revise your draft EAP accordingly. We ask that you submit a response letter and updated EAP by September 6, 2012. It is not necessary to submit a full report; replacement sheets of the revised pages can be included with your response.

Thank you for your work to improve the safety of dams in Texas. We look forward to receiving your revised report. If you require further assistance, please contact me at (512) 249-6238.

Sincerely,



Russell Kotara, P.E.
Engineer, Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division, MC-177



DAM SAFETY SECTION

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DIVISION

DAM SAFETY INSPECTION REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION

INVENTORY No.: TX07227

DAM: Oak Hollow Dam

OWNERS: Oak Hollow Property Owners Association, Inc. (OHPOA)

STREAM: Tributary of West Mud Creek

BASIN: Neches River

COUNTY: Smith

GENERAL LOCATION: 3 Miles SW of Tyler

LATITUDE / LONGITUDE: 32.269036, -95.335720

DAM HEIGHT: 16 feet (ft)

SIZE CLASSIFICATION: Small

NORMAL CAPACITY: 32 acre-feet (ac-ft)

MAXIMUM CAPACITY: 43 ac-ft

NORMAL WATER LEVEL: 493.4 feet above mean sea level (ft-msl)

CURRENT WATER LEVEL: 492.9 ft-msl

PREVIOUS INSPECTION DATE: June 4, 2019

CURRENT INSPECTION DATE: April 22, 2025

INSPECTION BY TCEQ PERSONNEL: José Ayala, Peter Cerquitella, and Ishmam Husain

PERSONNEL CONTACTED: Gene Shull (OHPOA - President) and Brian Ballard, P.E. (Ballard & Braughton Engineering)

PERSONNEL ON-SITE: Cindy Anderson (OHPOA - Vice President)

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality • PO Box 13087 • Austin, Texas • 78711-3087

The TCEQ is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. The agency does not allow discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, or veteran status. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, this document may be requested in alternate formats by contacting the TCEQ at 512/239-0028, fax 239-4488, or 1-800-RELAY-TX (TDD), or by writing PO Box 13087, Austin, Texas, 78711-3087. Authorization for use or reproduction of any original material contained in this publication, i.e., not obtained by other sources, is freely granted. The Commission would appreciate acknowledgement.

SUMMARY

Oak Hollow Dam, a small size earthen dam, was inspected by TCEQ staff on April 22, 2025, as part of the TCEQ regular inspection schedule. The dam was found in overall fair condition. Several items of concern included: a low spot near the left end of the crest, exposed tree roots and minor benching along the upstream shoreline, dense tree growth along the downstream slope, an erosion gully along the edge of the crest and downstream interface, deteriorated spillway headwall structure, erosion damage just to the left of the spillway outlets, the unknown operational condition of the low flow system, and a 24-inch diameter HDPE pipe along the downstream channel that was partially obstructed by accumulated silt.

Other non-inspection related items of concern included the need to finalize and submit an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), prepare an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan, and evaluate and update the hydraulic adequacy of the dam.

BACKGROUND

Limited information is available on the construction date for Oak Hollow Dam; however, according to Google historical imagery, it appears and is estimated that this dam was constructed sometime after 1985. The dam was first inspected under contract by TRC Environmental for the TCEQ on May 2008 and the dam was found in overall poor condition primarily due to the overgrown and neglected state.

The dam was again inspected by the TCEQ in June 2010 and in August 2015. Both inspections found the dam to be in overall poor condition and generally unchanged from the previous inspections. The spillway had been modified sometime between the 2010 and 2015 inspections. The spillway had been modified from its two 18-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipes to its current configuration of a 24 and 18-inch diameter pipes. No plans were submitted for review and approval by the TCEQ prior to the modification of the spillway.

Oak Hollow Dam was last inspected on June 4, 2019, which found the dam in overall fair condition. The 2019 inspection included the following observations:

- Brush and tree growth along the upstream and downstream slopes.
- A sinkhole at the downstream toe.
- Exposed roots on the crest and slopes.
- Erosion/foot paths on the downstream shoulder of the crest.
- A bare, low area observed near the left end of the crest.

- Uneven shoreline, a shallow depression, stumps, and minor wave action erosion on the upstream slope.
- Tree growth, poor vegetative cover, erosion rills/foot paths, and a shallow depression on the downstream slope.
- Sediment build-up around the spillway headwall supported vegetative growth.
- The 24-inch diameter spillway pipe was partially full of debris,
- Vegetative growth at the spillway discharge end.
- The unknown operational condition of the low flow gate system.
- Additionally, there is a need to finalize an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and a need to evaluate the Hydrologic and Hydraulic (H&H) adequacy of the dam.

The 2019 inspection also noted a small low area located near the right end of the dam as a poorly defined emergency spillway. Upon obtaining 2024 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Data from the Texas Geographic Information Office (TxGIO), it was not clear if the previously mentioned low area would necessarily function as an emergency spillway; therefore, it was determined that Oak Hollow Dam has only one spillway.

PRE-INSPECTION MEETING

TCEQ staff did not meet with Mr. Gene Shull or Mr. Brian Ballard prior to the inspection.

POST-INSPECTION MEETING

A verbal exit interview, explaining the results of the inspection, was conducted after the inspection with Ms. Cindy Anderson.

INSPECTION FINDINGS

Figure 1 is a location map. Figure 2 is an aerial view of the dam and spillways with 2-foot elevation contours produced from 2024 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Data from the Texas Geographic Information Office (TxGIO) and National Hydrographic Dataset (NHD) Flowlines. Figure 3 is an aerial view of the dam and spillway with approximate photo locations. Figure 4 is an aerial view of the area downstream of the dam and downstream channel with approximate photo locations. Note that right and left indications are from the perspective of an observer looking downstream. Field measurements taken during the inspection were done using a hand-level and survey rod. The water level was at approximately 492.9 feet-msl, or about 0.5-feet below the spillway inlet.

Crest (Photos 1-3)

- The 10-foot-wide crest of the dam had no grass cover and littered with dry leaves and pine needles.
- Trees were observed along the upstream and downstream edges of the crest throughout the dam, and roots were observed traversing the crest.
- The previously noted low spot along the left end of the dam, was still present and appeared unchanged from the last inspection. The elevation difference with the overall crest was not measured at the time of this inspection.
- TCEQ records and previous report stated that the effective top of dam crest was at an elevation of 506 ft-msl; however, 2024 LiDAR data from the TxGIO website was utilized by the TCEQ. Based on LiDAR data, the effective top of dam crest elevation was estimated to be at an elevation of 497.7 ft-msl.
- The crest was found to be in fair condition.

Upstream Slope (Photos 4-7)

- The 3 horizontal to 1 vertical [3H:1V] upstream slope of the earthen embankment had an uneven slope.
- The slope had some sparse grass cover; however, it was mostly bare soil with exposed tree roots primarily along the shoreline.
- Minor benching was observed along the shoreline, ranging from approximately 4-12 inches high. Most of the benched areas appeared to be occurring at the base of the tree and roots along the shoreline.
- The upstream slope was found to be in fair condition.

Downstream Slope (Photos 8-13)

- The 2H:1V downstream slope of the earthen embankment had a ground cover consisting of dense tree growth, sparse grass, dry leaves/pine needles, and scattered wood debris.
- Fallen trees and wood debris were observed along the left end of the downstream slope while piles of dry wood and brush debris were observed along the right end of the downstream slope.
- Dense tree growth and brush were observed along the downstream toe area.
- An erosion gully was observed along the edge of the crest and downstream interface, near the right end of the dam. The gully was not measured and was covered by a dry ground cover of pine needles and leaves.

- The previously noted pedestrian trail near the left end of the dam is still present; however, appeared unchanged from the last inspection. Some minor erosion was observed on the trail.
- The downstream slope was found to be in fair condition.

Spillway (Photos 14-18)

- The spillway is located on the right end of the dam and consists of two pipes, one at a slightly lower elevation.
- TCEQ records and the previous report stated that the 24-inch diameter High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe (left side) was at a lower elevation of 500.0 ft-msl and the 18-inch diameter metal pipe (right side) was about 0.6-feet higher at an elevation of 500.6 ft-msl; however, 2024 LiDAR data from the TxGIO website was utilized by the TCEQ. Based on LiDAR data, the pipe elevations were estimated to be at an elevation of 493.4 ft-msl and 493.9 ft-msl, respectively.
- The spillway outlet pipes were generally clear, with some minor vegetative debris on the right outlet pipe.
- The surrounding concrete headwall structure was deteriorated and undermined, primarily along the left side by about 3-feet deep.
- A 12-inch diameter HDPE pipe was observed on the downstream side of the spillway; however, not visible along the upstream headwall structure. The pipe appeared to be leaking; however, no active flow was observed.
- Erosion damage was observed just to the left of the spillway outlets. The eroded area was about 3.5-feet wide and 27-inches deep.
- The service spillway was found to be in overall fair condition.

Low Flow System (Photos 19-21)

- The low flow system is located near the center of the dam. The inlet pipe was not observed, and it is most likely in the reservoir; however, the outlet pipe was observed along the downstream toe.
- The valve stem with operator was located mid-way up the downstream slope in-line with the pipe.
- The valve stem and operator wheel were partially covered by dry ground, pine needles, and leaves.
- Standing water was observed in a small pool just downstream of the low flow outlet pipe. The pool was about 2-feet deep, and it was not determined if the standing water was being fed by the leaking low flow or simply from runoff. Note this was a different pooled area than the one mentioned in the 2019 report.
- The operational condition of the low flow system is unknown.

Downstream Channel and Downstream Area (Photos 22-26)

- Flows from the spillway travels along a moderately defined narrow and shallow earthen channel bed with scattered rock and vegetative growth.
- The immediate channel area surrounding the spillway outlet pipes appeared to have been cleared of unwanted overgrown vegetation since the last inspection.
- The channel meanders in an easterly direction for approximately 430-feet downstream, before converging through a 24-inch diameter HDPE pipe into the trapezoidal-shaped concrete channel. The HDPE pipe was partially obstructed by accumulated silt.
- The downstream channel was found in fair to poor overall condition.
- The area downstream of the dam had dense tree and brush growth up to the trapezoidal-shaped concrete channel which runs roughly parallel to the dam. The trapezoidal channel was clear of debris.
- Several items noted in the 2019 inspection which included the area of pooled water, a void on the backside of the trapezoidal-shaped channel, and a sink hole along the right downstream area were not located during this inspection.

CONFIDENTIAL: DOWNSTREAM HAZARDS

This dam is classified as a high hazard dam due to numerous residences located immediately downstream of the dam. An inundation map was prepared by Aqua Terra Engineering Consultants LLC on March 2011 as part of the Emergency Action Plan submittal. The inundation map showed more than three residences within the anticipated inundation zone; however, a breach analysis and supporting information was not included with the inundation map. Without a breach analysis, the full extents of the potential inundation zone are unknown, and additional hazards may exist.

It should be noted that the hazard classification is not a description of the condition of the structure but rather a description of the potential for loss of downstream life or property in the event of a failure of the dam. The high hazard classification indicates that some potential for loss of life exists.

HYDROLOGIC / HYDRAULIC (H&H) ANALYSES

The current 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), §299.15(a)(1) states that a dam of this size and hazard classification is required to safely pass 75% of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping.

According to our records and past inspections, several discussions and attempts to produce a hydrologic and hydraulic study to bring Oak Hollow

Dam into compliance have been made in 2006 and in 2010. No further correspondence, construction plans, or H&H reports have been received for review; therefore, it is unknown if the dam and its current spillway configuration is hydraulically adequate to pass the current hazard classification.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

A written O&M plan was not available during the inspection; however, it was evident that some maintenance work is conducted. The dam owners are not required to submit an O&M plan; however, it is required that all dam sponsors have and implement a written O&M plan.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP)

A draft EAP was received on March 15, 2011. The EAP was not approved upon receipt, and comments were sent by TCEQ in a letter dated June 1, 2012. A response letter and EAP updates were due on September 1, 2012; however, a revised or final version has not been received.

REQUIREMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The following requirements and/or recommendations are provided (not prioritized):

1. In 30 Texas Administrative Code (30TAC) Chapter 299, §299.61, an EAP is required for this dam. It is recommended that the EAP be updated, finalized, and submitted to the TCEQ Dam Safety Section for review and approval. The EAP should then be provided to the local Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) to review, approve, and sign. This plan can be a positive step by the dam owner to accomplish safety objectives, protect the investment, and reduce potential liability. You may use the template provided in Appendix D of the TCEQ *Guidelines for Developing Emergency Action Plans for Dams in Texas* (GI-394). A current version of this guidance document may be found at the following website:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/compliance/investigation/damsafetyprog.html#guide_eaps

It should be noted that the majority of the EAP, excluding the inundation map (generated by an engineered breach analysis), can be developed by the owner without the assistance of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer (PE).

2. Please include the items addressed in the requirements/recommendations portion of this report to your O&M plan. The method and the timeframe for addressing these items are left up to

the sponsor, and it is recognized that finances may govern when the work can be undertaken. The following deficiencies need to be monitored in conjunction with your O&M plan:

- a. Monitor trails throughout the embankment, primarily along the downstream slope near the left end of the dam. If trails worsen then they should be repaired, and vegetation allowed to regrow.
- b. Monitor benching and exposed tree roots along the shoreline. If the condition worsens, then the options to armor the upstream shoreline should be discussed with your PE.
- c. Monitor the standing pool of water downstream of the low flow outlet pipe.
- d. Monitor any erosion occurring along the downstream channel.
- e. Routine safety inspections should be conducted on a periodic basis and immediately after a significant rain event to evaluate the condition of the structure and detect and address problems before they progress to a serious level. These actions will minimize the cost of dam maintenance and repair activities as well as minimize risks and liabilities associated with dam safety issues.

If conditions worsen with any of the deficiencies, then a PE should be consulted to determine the level of damage and recommend repairs/improvements, if needed.

3. All excessive grassy vegetation should be mowed. All non-grassy vegetation, brush, scattered/piled dry wood debris, and tree growth with a trunk diameter less than 4 inches, should be mowed and/or removed from the dam embankment's slopes and the area located within 15-20 feet of the downstream slope toe area. After removal, a short grass cover should be established over the affected and bare soil area(s). A short grass cover provides an ideal surface to protect against erosion, prevents harborage for burrowing animals, and allows for easier detection of incipient problems. Mowing should be performed on overgrown areas as needed prior to any future inspections (including owner inspections), and/or typically not less than twice yearly.
 - a. Trees that are larger than 4 inches in diameter may remain until their natural death, at which time the tree and roots are to be removed, the resulting holes backfilled with properly compacted non-dispersive clay, and a vegetative cover established. Removal of larger trees and backfill repairs should be supervised by a PE with dam experience. Additionally, the larger tree canopy cover

should be thinned out and be pruned up high to facilitate mowing and light penetration to allow for vegetative grass cover to establish on the bare soil areas of the crest and slopes.

- b. Once the upstream and downstream slopes have been mowed and cleared of non-grassy vegetation and dry wood debris, the owner or the owner's PE should re-inspect the slopes to determine if slides, benching, and/or animal burrowing may have been hindered and missed due to the dense vegetative growth. Proper repairs to these problems should be developed and implemented under the supervision of a PE.
 - c. All trees (regardless of size) should be removed from spillway outlet pipes and surrounding area, and the downstream channel to ensure adequate flow conveyance. Grassy vegetation should continue to be maintained to a manageable growth to allow for a thorough inspection of those areas.
4. Undermining erosion beneath the concrete headwall outlet structure and erosion damage to the left of the spillway outlet pipes should be repaired. The affected area should be backfilled with properly compacted non-dispersive clay, re-graded, and re-establish a vegetative cover.
5. A plan should be established to repair erosion damage and gully along the edge of the crest/downstream interface by first clearing out area, then backfill and properly compact the affected area with non-dispersive fill. Protect the repaired areas from a recurrence by re-establishing a good grass cover. Any plans and specifications for these repairs are required to be submitted to the TCEQ Dam Safety for review and approval before any work is started.
6. Low spot on the crest near the left end of the dam should be further investigated by the owner's PE. Re-establish a uniform crest elevation over the crest length by filling in low areas using proper construction techniques. Keeping an aligned and leveled crest will also allow for proper drainage of water from the crest to the inside slope and prevent standing water along the crest.
7. The leaking 12-inch diameter HDPE pipe observed on the downstream side of the spillway should be further inspected by your PE.
8. Silt accumulated and obstructing conveyance at the 24-inch HDPE pipe along the downstream channel should be cleared and monitored after every spillway engagement.

9. The low flow system should be further investigated by your PE. If the low flow is ever inspected and functional then it should be exercised at least on an annual basis to ensure it is in good working order and capable of lowering/draining the reservoir should an emergency situation ever warrant such. If the gate has not been operated for a substantial period of time, it is recommended that your PE devise a plan to assess the functionality and ensure that the gate does not get stuck open and unduly drain the reservoir. The wheel for the gate valve should be locked in place for security measures if the outlet is to be used as described above.

If the low flow system is nonfunctional, it is recommended to be properly decommissioned and that an alternate method of lowering the lake level be available and referenced in the dam's EAP, such as emergency siphon construction, high-capacity pumps, etc. Any plans for repairs or removal should be submitted to the TCEQ Dam Safety for review and approval before any work is done.

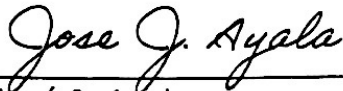
10. In adherence with 30 TAC Chapter 299, §299.15, the dam is required to safely pass 75% of the PMF. The current hydraulic adequacy of the dam is unknown. It is recommended that the owner retain a PE with dam safety experience to address the hydraulic adequacy of the dam per the TCEQ's *Hydrologic and Hydraulic Guidelines for Dams in Texas* (GI-364) and use the new Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) tool required for all H&H analyses. This guidance is available at:

<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/compliance/publications/gi/gi-364.pdf>

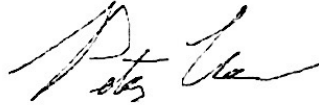
Depending on the results of the analysis, additional spillway improvements or repairs may be necessary to upgrade the structure to safely pass the required design storm. The H&H analysis and any engineering plans and specifications to modify the dam to pass the design flood must be submitted to the TCEQ Dam Safety Section for review and approval prior to the beginning of any work.

CONCLUSIONS

The owner of this dam may be liable for downstream damages in the event of a complete or partial failure of the dam or appurtenant structures. It is the owner's responsibility to maintain the dam in a safe condition in order to prevent loss of life and limit the potential for property loss. In addition, regular maintenance may reduce future rehabilitation and repair costs. This structure will be scheduled for reinspection in 5 years, or in conjunction with any modifications.



José J. Ayala
Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division



Peter Cerquitella
Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division



Ishmam Husain
Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division

I concur:



David Trujillo, P.E.
Dam Safety Section
Critical Infrastructure Division

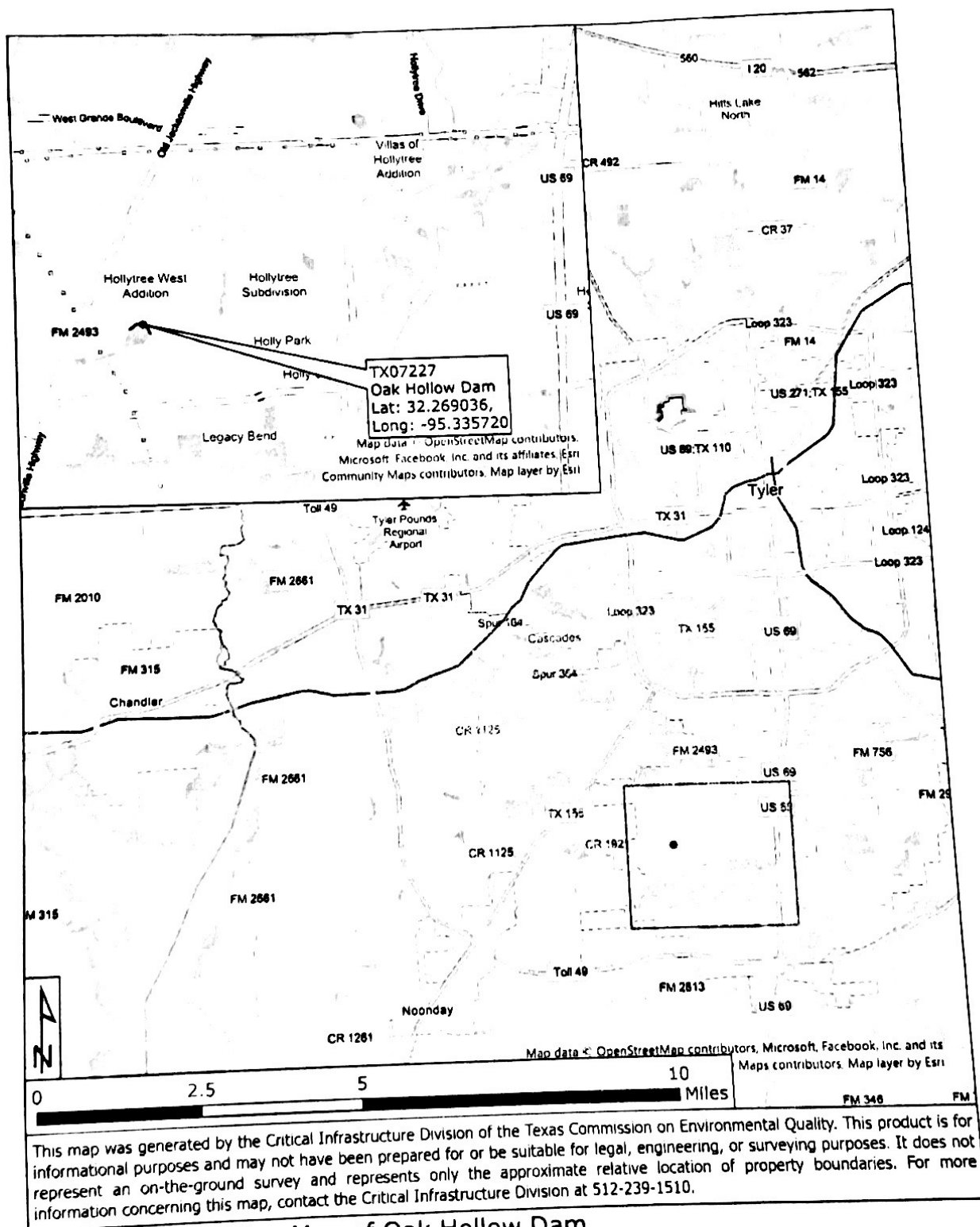


Figure 1 – Location Map of Oak Hollow Dam

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff

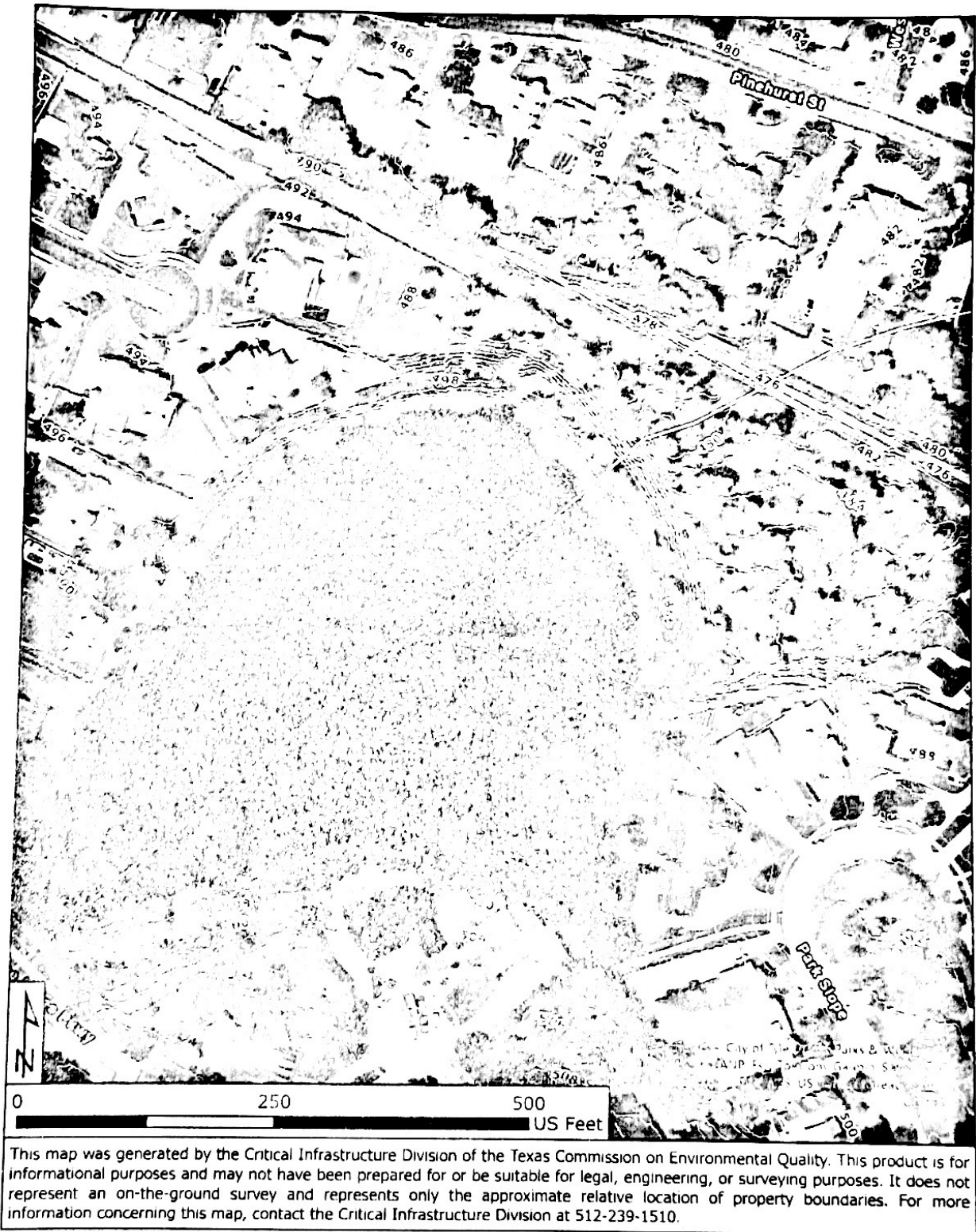


Figure 2 – Aerial View of the Dam and Spillways with 2-ft Elevation Contours from 2024 LiDAR data & NHD Flowlines

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff



Figure 3 - Aerial View of Dam and Spillways with Approximate Photo Locations (Photos 1-19, and 22)

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff



This map was generated by the Critical Infrastructure Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries. For more information concerning this map, contact the Critical Infrastructure Division at 512-239-1510.

Figure 4 - Aerial View of the Area Downstream of the Dam and Downstream Channel the with Approximate Photo Locations (Photos 20, 21, 23-26)

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff



Photo 1. View of the crest looking left from the near right end of the dam. Note the tree growth along the edge of the crest and slopes.



Photo 2. View of the crest looking left from the middle of the dam. Note the tree roots across the crest (arrow).

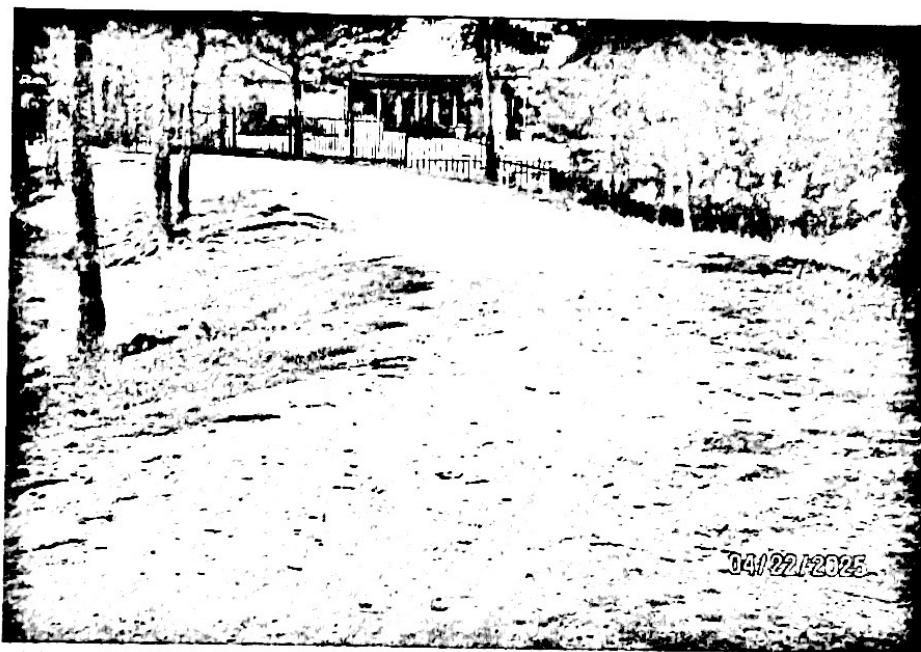


Photo 3. View of a low spot (dashed lines) along the left end of the dam looking left. Note that a foot path traversed the low spot, which leads from the shoreline to the downstream toe area.



Photo 4. View of the upstream slope looking left from the near right end of the dam. Note the large trees and exposed roots along the shoreline.



Photo 5. View of the upstream slope at the left end of the dam looking left. Note the tree growth and exposed roots along the uneven upstream slope.



Photo 6. View of some benching occurring at the base of a tree along the shoreline. Note the benched area was about 8-inches high.



Photo 7. View of upstream slope near the left end of the dam looking left. Note the uneven slope (minor benching) and exposed tree roots along the slope.

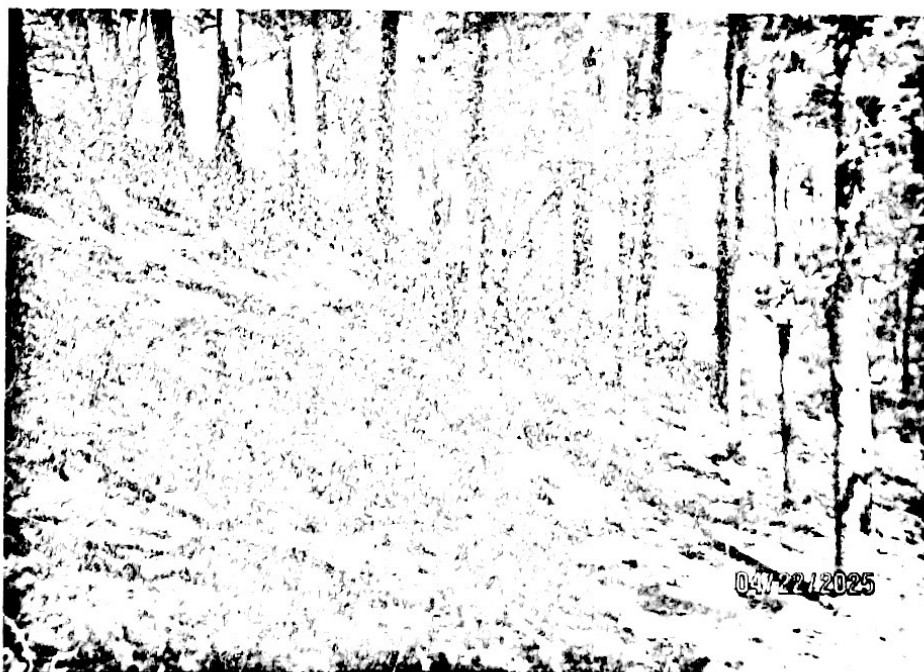


Photo 8. View of the downstream slope looking left from the middle of the dam. Note the tree growth, scattered dry wood debris, and dry leaves ground cover.

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff



Photos 9A & 9B. View of the scattered large tree debris observed along the near left end of the dam looking right and left, respectively.

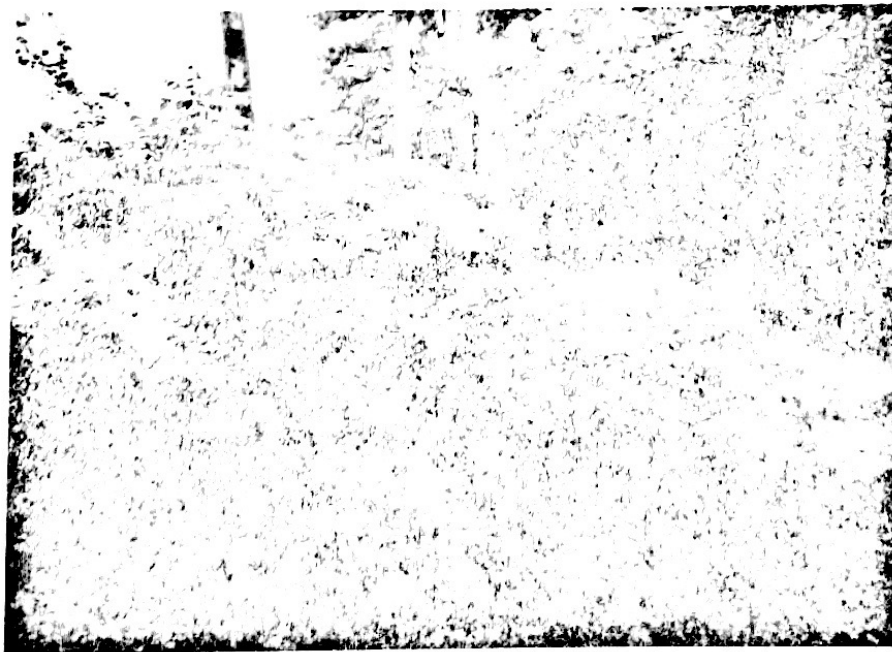


Photo 10. View of a pile of dry brush and tree debris observed along the right end of the downstream slope.



Photo 11. View of the downstream toe area near mid-dam, looking right. Note the overgrown brush and tree growth.

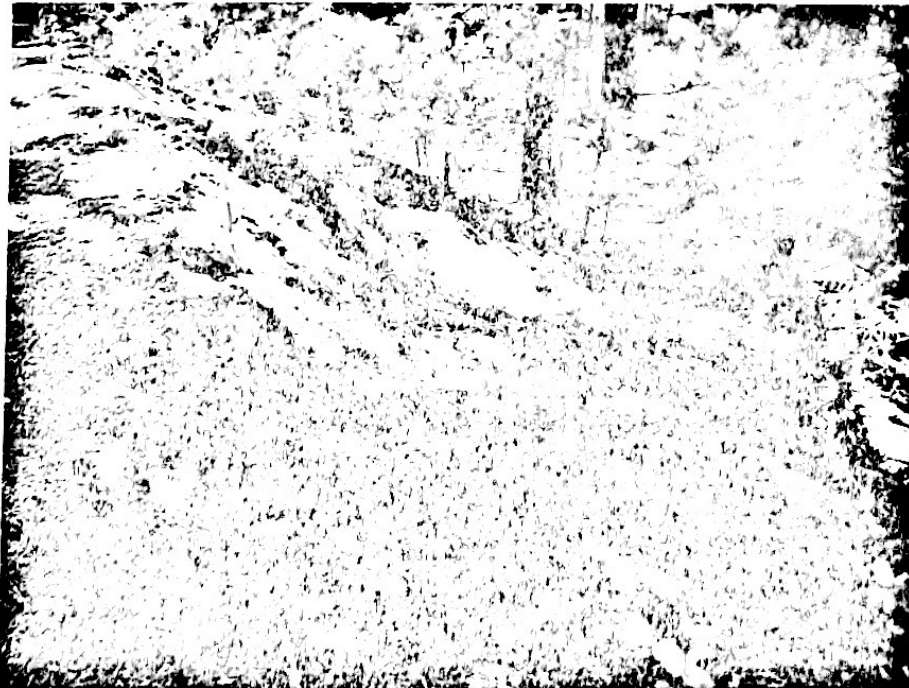


Photo 12. View of an erosion gully (dashed line) along the edge of the crest and downstream interface, near the right end of the dam. The gully was not measured and was covered by a dry ground cover of pine needles and leaves.



Photo 13. A view of a previously noted trail leading to the downstream toe from the crest. The trail was located along the left end of the dam and appeared unchanged from the last inspection.



Photo 14. View of spillway structure approach from the right end of the dam looking left. The direction of flow is noted by the arrows.

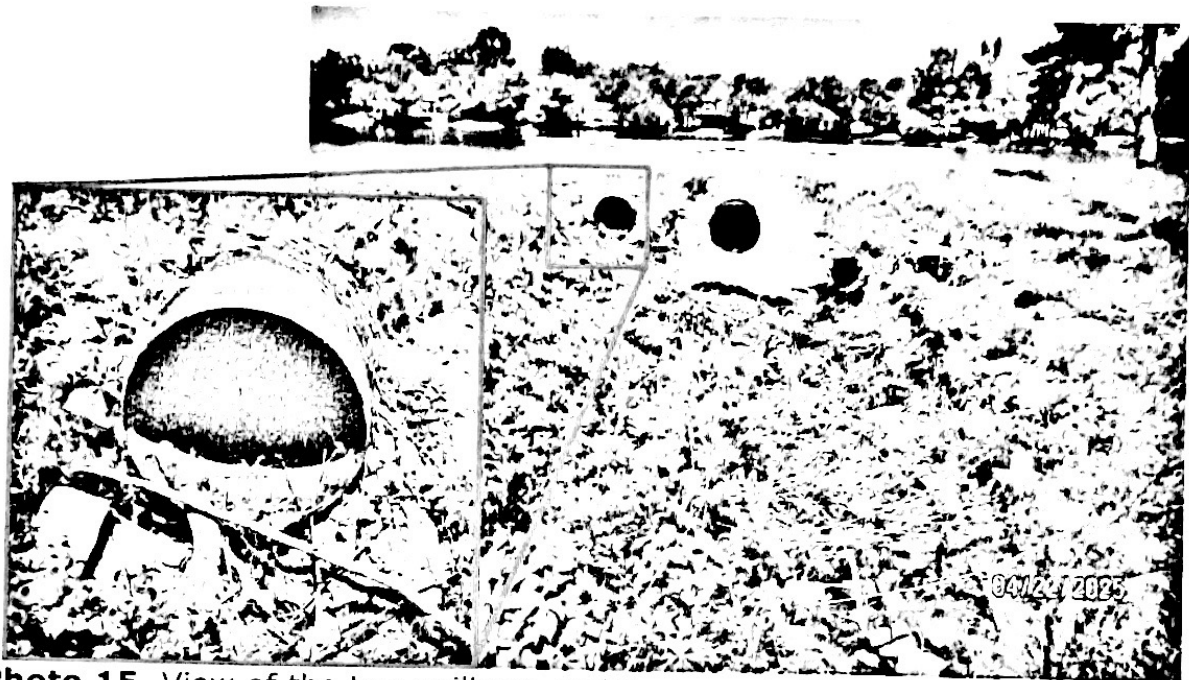


Photo 15. View of the two spillway outlet pipes at different elevations and a deteriorated headwall structure, looking upstream. Note the accumulated debris at the end of the right outlet steel pipe. Also note that the pipe adjacent to the steel pipe is a High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. The direction of flow is noted by the arrows.



Photo 16. View of an undermined area along the left side of the concrete headwall structure. The area was probed at about 3-feet deep.

Oak Hollow Dam, TX07227

Smith County • Inspection Date 04/22/2025 • by TCEQ Staff



Photo 17. View of an HDPE pipe observed on the downstream side of the spillway; however, not visible along the upstream headwall structure. however, appeared to be leaking.



Photo 18. View of an eroded area just to the left of photo 16. The eroded area was about 3.5-feet wide and 27-inches deep.

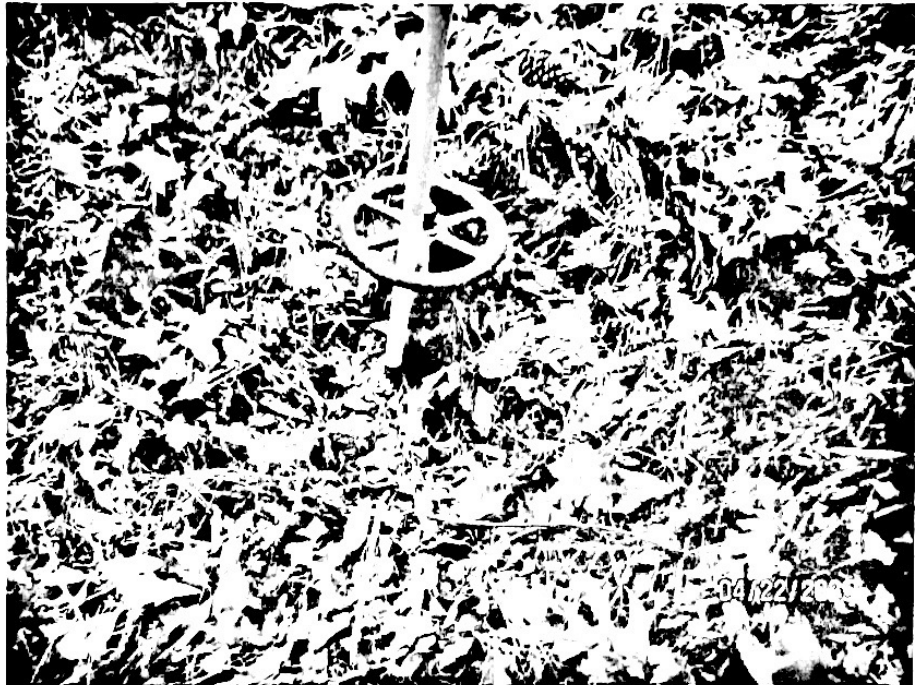


Photo 19. View of the low flow valve stem and operator wheel partially covered by dry cover of pine needles and leaves.

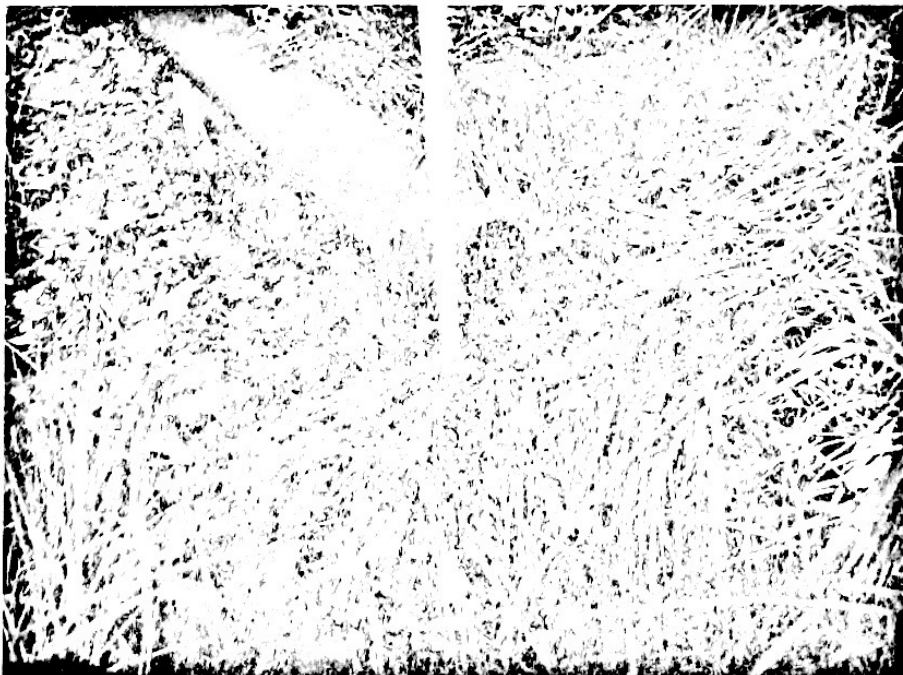


Photo 20. View of the steel 6-inch diameter low flow outlet pipe observed along the downstream toe area.



Photo 21. View of standing pool of water (about 2-feet deep) just downstream of the low flow outlet pipe. It was not determined if the standing water was being fed by the leaking low flow or from runoff.



Photo 22. View of the shallow channel just downstream of the spillway outlet pipes looking downstream. Note the overgrown brush and grass within the shallow channel (dashed lines). The direction of flow is noted by the arrows.



Photo 25. View of the downstream area beyond the dam. Note the residential fence line and the trapezoidal-shaped concrete channel along the left side of the photo.



Photo 26. View of the trapezoidal concrete channel at the bend looking downstream. The direction of flow is noted by the arrows.